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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

MICHELLE SOROM,

Plaintiff,

vs.

COLOPLAST CORP., a Delaware
Corporation; COLOPLAST
MANUFACTURING US, LLC, a Delaware
Corporation,

Defendants.

Case No.: 2:19-cv-00866-RFB-EJY

**AGREED ORDER FOR PROTECTION
OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION**

I. Scope of Order

Disclosure and discovery in this proceeding may involve production of confidential, proprietary, and private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation would be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter this Agreed Order for Protection of Confidential Information in this matter.

II. The Order

By stipulating to this Protective Order (the "Order"), the parties have agreed to be bound by its terms and to request its entry by the presiding district or magistrate judge. It is hereby **ORDERED** as follows:

A. DISCOVERY PHASE

- For purposes of this Order, the following definitions shall apply: (a) the terms "document" and "electronically stored information" ("ESI") shall have the full meaning ascribed to them by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure ("Fed. R. Civ.

P."); and (b) the term "producing party" shall be defined as any party or non-party who is required to produce or provide materials or testimony containing confidential information.

2. A producing party may designate as "**CONFIDENTIAL**" any material, including any documents or ESI, the producing party believes in good faith constitutes or discloses information that qualifies for protection pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c), specifically information that is trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information, and materials that are deemed confidential under Federal Drug Administration ("FDA") regulations and Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act ("HIPAA") statutes and/or regulations.

3. Confidential information may be further designated as "**HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL**" if a Defendant produces materials that it believes in good faith would, if disclosed, cause substantial economic harm to the competitive position of the entity from which the information was obtained because it is **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** research and development material on a new product that has not been approved or cleared by the FDA or a similar regulatory body or reflects a party's price competitiveness in the market or marketing business strategies of a party concerning a current or new product. The plaintiff(s) will inform the producing party of its intent to disclose such information to any individual who is currently, or who at any time during the pendency of this litigation becomes, a *consultant to a competitor* of the producing party in the pelvic organ mesh business, or is a consultant to an entity actively investigating entering such business, and plaintiff(s) will follow the procedures for disclosure of such materials to such individual as provided in this Protective Order.

4. Challenges to Designations or Redacted Information: Any party may at any time challenge the redaction or the designation of information as **CONFIDENTIAL** or **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** by providing written notice of its objection to the

designating party, or, in the case of a deposition, either on the record at a deposition or in writing later. Any challenge to the confidentiality designation must be specific as to which document(s) or other material is being challenged by listing Bates numbers or other identifying information if no Bates numbers are available; categorical or blanket challenges are not permitted. If, after a meet-and-confer process, the parties cannot reach agreement, either the designating party or challenging party may, on reasonable notice, apply for an appropriate ruling from the Court. The disputed material shall continue to be treated as designated, or redacted, until the Court orders otherwise. In any such application concerning a ruling on confidentiality or redacted information, the party claiming the designation of confidentiality or redaction has the burden of establishing that such confidential designation or redaction is proper.

5. No person or party subject to this Order shall distribute, transmit, or otherwise divulge any material marked **CONFIDENTIAL** or **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL**, except in accordance with this Order.

6. Use of Confidential Material Limited to this Action: Any document or other material which is marked **CONFIDENTIAL** or **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL**, or the contents thereof, may be disclosed to or used by only this Court and its personnel, court reporters, deponents, a party, a party's attorney, a deponent's attorney, paralegal, expert witness, or consultant, and only for the purpose of this action or appeal therefrom. Nothing contained in this Order shall prevent the use of any document or the contents thereof, at any deposition taken in this action. If a party intends to use material that has been marked as **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** at the deposition of a non-producing party or individual, or an employee or former employee of a non-producing party or individual in this litigation, then the party shall notify the producing party ten (10) days in advance of the deposition that it intends to use that category of material. If the parties cannot agree on parameters for usage of the material at the deposition, then the parties will seek the direction of the Court as to the utilization of that category of material in the deposition.

7. Access to Confidential Material: If a party or attorney wishes to disclose

any document or other material which is marked **CONFIDENTIAL** or **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL**, or the contents thereof, to any deponent or to any person actively working on, or retained to, work on this action (other than employees of a party's attorney), e.g., an expert witness or consultant), the party or attorney making the disclosure shall do the following prior to disclosing any **CONFIDENTIAL** or **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** information or materials to such person:

- (a) Provide a copy of this Order to the person to whom disclosure is made;
- (b) Inform the person to whom disclosure is made that s/he is bound by this Order;
- (c) Require the person to whom disclosure is made to sign an acknowledgment and receipt of this Order;
- (d) Instruct the person to whom disclosure is made to return or, in the alternative and with permission of the producing party, at the conclusion of the case to destroy any document or other material which is marked **CONFIDENTIAL** or **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL**, including notes or memoranda made from **CONFIDENTIAL** or **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** material;
- (e) Maintain a list of persons to whom disclosure was made and the **CONFIDENTIAL** or **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** materials which were disclosed to that person; and
- (f) At the conclusion of this action, gather the **CONFIDENTIAL** or **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** materials, copies thereof, and related notes and memoranda, and return them to the party or attorney who originally disclosed them, or destroy them, providing a certificate of compliance with the terms of this Protective Order.

8. Disclosure Requirements for **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** information to Competitor Related Consultants: Prior to disclosure, plaintiff(s) will inform the producing party of its intent to disclose **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** material to anyone who

is currently, or who at any time during the pendency of this litigation becomes, a consultant to a competitor (as such individuals are defined in this Protective Order) in the manner set forth below:

- (a) Give at least ten (10) days' notice in writing to counsel for the party who designated such information as **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** of the intent to so disclose that information, although the disclosing party is not required to identify the intended recipient of such materials.
- (b) Within ten (10) days thereafter, counsel for the parties shall attempt to resolve any disputes between them regarding the production of the **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** material to the intended individuals.
- (c) If the parties are unable to resolve any dispute regarding such production, within an additional seven (7) days, the party who designated the information in question as **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** shall file a motion objecting to the proposed disclosure. In making such motion, it shall be the producing party's burden to demonstrate good cause for preventing the disclosure.
- (d) If the Court permits disclosure of the material designated as **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** at issue, the information remains designated as **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** and the individual receiving such information shall be bound by the requirements of this Protective Order.

9. Redaction of **CONFIDENTIAL** Material: The parties recognize that certain FDA, other governmental agencies, and certain federal statutes require redaction of certain information prior to production of certain information by Defendants and that Defendants will comply with those requirements and redact such information as directed. Any party challenging information that has been redacted may do so in accordance with this Protective Order, or otherwise in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

10. Use of **CONFIDENTIAL** Material at Depositions: All transcripts and exhibits

shall be treated as if designated **CONFIDENTIAL** for a period of thirty (30) days after the transcript is available from the court reporter. Counsel for any party may designate during the deposition or during the thirty day period after the transcript is available from the court reporter any portion of the transcript as **CONFIDENTIAL** or **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** by denominating by page and line, and by designating any exhibits, that are to be considered **CONFIDENTIAL** or **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** pursuant to the criteria set forth in this Order. Such designation shall be communicated to all parties. Transcript portions and exhibits designated in accordance with this paragraph shall be disclosed only in accordance with this Order. A party may challenge the **CONFIDENTIAL** or **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** designation or portions thereof in accordance with the provisions of this Protective Order.

11. Inadvertent Failure to Properly Designate **CONFIDENTIAL**

Material: Inadvertent production of any document or information without a designation of **CONFIDENTIAL** or **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** will not be deemed to waive a party's claim to its **CONFIDENTIAL** nature or stop said party from designating said document or information as **CONFIDENTIAL** or **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** at a later date. Disclosure of said document or information by another party prior to such later designation shall not be deemed a violation of the provisions of this Order.

12. Inadvertent Disclosure of Privileged Documents, "Clawback"

Procedure: Inadvertent production of documents or electronically stored information ("ESI") (collectively "Inadvertently Produced Documents") subject to work-product or attorney-client privilege, or other legal privilege protecting information from discovery, shall not constitute a waiver of the privilege, provided that the producing party shall notify the receiving party in writing as set forth herein. In the event that a party inadvertently produces documents or ESI subject to a claim of privilege, the producing party shall, within ten (10) days of the discovery of the inadvertent disclosure, notify the other party in writing of the inadvertent disclosure. The producing party may, in the

1 notice, request a "clawback" of the inadvertently disclosed material. The party receiving
2 such clawback notice shall immediately and diligently act to retrieve the Inadvertently
3 Produced Documents, and all copies, including any loaded to databases, and return them
4 to the producing party or destroy them as agreed between the parties. All notes or other
5 work product of the receiving party reflecting the contents of such materials shall be
6 destroyed and not used.

7 If the receiving party elects to file a motion as set forth below, the
8 receiving party, subject to the requirements below, may retain possession of the
9 Inadvertently Produced Documents as well as any notes or other work product of
10 the receiving party reflecting the contents of such materials pending the resolution
11 by the Court of the motion below, but shall segregate and not use them pending
12 resolution of the motion. If the receiving party's motion is denied, the receiving
13 party shall promptly comply with the immediately preceding provisions of this
14 paragraph. No use shall be made of such Inadvertently Produced Documents
15 during depositions or at trial, nor shall they be disclosed to anyone who was not
16 given access to them prior to the request to return or destroy them unless
17 otherwise ordered by the Court.

18 The party receiving such Inadvertently Produced Documents may, after
19 receipt of the producing party's notice of inadvertent production, move the Court
20 to dispute the claim of privilege.

- 21 13. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence ("Fed. R. Evid.") 502, there is no waiver of
22 privilege or work product protection in this matter or any other matter in any other
23 jurisdiction for any document clawed-back under this clause, or for the subject
24 matter of any such document, whether the privileged document was inadvertently
25 provided following review or as part of a "Quick Peek" production. In the event
26 that any party receives information produced in discovery from any other party
27 that reasonably appears to be Inadvertently Produced Documents, the receiving
28 party shall promptly notify the producing party in writing of the apparent

inadvertent production.

B. POST DISCOVERY PHASE

1. If any party or attorney wishes to file, or use as an exhibit or as testimonial evidence at a hearing or trial, any **CONFIDENTIAL** or **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** material, such party must provide reasonable notice to the producing party of the intended use of such information. The parties shall then attempt to resolve the matter of continued confidentiality by either (a) removing the **CONFIDENTIAL** or **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** marking, (b) creating a mutually acceptable redacted version that suffices for purposes of the case, or (c) conferring about methods to avoid or limit public disclosure of such information during testimony. Alternatively, for materials being filed with this Court, the party wishing to file **CONFIDENTIAL** or **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** material may file a placeholder exhibit on the docket in place of the **CONFIDENTIAL** or **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** material. This placeholder exhibit will identify the **CONFIDENTIAL** or **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** material by Bates number (if it is a produced document) or by page number (if it is a deposition excerpt, expert report, or some other document). Within three business days, the parties will engage in the meet and confer discussion mentioned earlier in this paragraph, and the filing party will work with the Court to replace the placeholder exhibits with the mutually-agreed upon redacted versions of the **CONFIDENTIAL** or **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** materials. If an amicable resolution proves unsuccessful, the parties may present the issue to the Court for resolution. The proponent of continued confidentiality will have the burden of persuasion that the document or material should be withheld from the public record in accordance with local rules, procedures and governing jurisprudence.
2. Survival of Protective Order: Throughout and after the conclusion of this litigation, including any appeals, the restrictions on communication and disclosure provided for herein shall continue to be binding upon the parties and all other persons to whom **CONFIDENTIAL** and **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** material has been

communicated or disclosed pursuant to the provisions of this Order or any other order of the Court.

3. Return or Destruction of **CONFIDENTIAL** Material Upon Termination of Litigation: Within sixty (60) days after the final termination of this action, each party, upon request of the other party, shall either return to the producing party, or destroy, all **CONFIDENTIAL** and **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** material designated by any other party (including any such material disclosed to third persons), except for any attorneys' work-product for the party returning the material, and shall provide confirmation in writing to opposing counsel if such materials are destroyed.

4. Modification of this Order: Nothing in this Order shall prevent any other party from seeking amendments broadening or restricting the rights of access to or the use of **CONFIDENTIAL** and/or **HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL** material or otherwise modifying this Order; and this Order may be amended without leave of the Court by the agreement of the undersigned attorneys for the parties in the form of a Stipulation that shall be filed in this case.

DATED this 10th day of November, 2020.

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IT IS SO ORDERED.


UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

DATED: November 10, 2020

EXHIBIT A

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

MICHELLE SOROM,

Plaintiff,

vs.

COLOPLAST CORP., a Delaware
Corporation; COLOPLAST
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**AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND BY
PROTECTIVE ORDER**

I have read and understand this Protective Order, and I agree to be bound by its terms. Specifically, and without limitation upon such terms, I agree not to use or disclose any Confidential Information made available to me other than in accordance with this Protective Order.

I hereby agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas for enforcement of the undertaking I have made herein.

Dated: _____

Signed name _____

Printed name _____